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and occupation of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and
2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.
[1014]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

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In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILI ED
SHOT. From No. 10 to SSG. at \$6, \$7 and
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and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1032]

JUST RECEIVED:

SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.
No. 11A, CAINE ROAD,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1915. [1043]

WAR NEWS.

CASTLE TRAGEDY.

OFFICERS' ORGY AND A MURDER.

The *Echo Belge* states that a sensation
has been caused in Ghent by the murder of
Chevalier Henry Dudenck Dacor. The
corpses were found with two bullets in it in
a forest near Ghent.

It is known that a number of German
officers who were living in his castle, sim-
plified the wine cellars and then began to
cut trees in the park with the intention
of selling them to their own profit. Dudenck
protested to the neighbouring Kommandant,
and the officers were punished.

A few weeks later a German military
automobile was sent to fetch Dudenck,
ostensibly to take him to the Kommandant
at Thiel, but the Chevalier never returned.
The German authorities made every
effort to prevent his wife finding her hus-
band. It was only by pure chance that
the corpse was found.

The military authorities at Ghent have
forbidden the Belgian magistrature to in-
quire into the murder until further notice.
—Exchange.

FOOD RIOTS AND COTTON
SHORTAGE IN BERLIN.

WOMEN ATTACK MERCHANTS.

Lack of cotton is keenly felt now in Ger-
many. Nearly all textile factories in West-
phalia have limited their activities on a
considerable scale.

It is also suggested that the hours of
home workers in the textile industry
should be limited.

Bitter complaints are made in Berlin and
other German towns about the exorbitant
increase in the price of milk.

Disturbances in connection with the high
prices of food have taken place during the
weekly markets at Hohensteinersthal and
Zittau.

Order was restored by the police.
Reuter's correspondent, describing the
food troubles, notes the *Verwands*, which
says that riots took place at both places
named.

Retail merchants charged for their
goods prices in excess of the ordinary
prices, which so enraged the female cus-
tomers that they bombarded the merchants
with their own goods, such as cheese, eggs,
and butter.

CHAIN SHOT

In the old days chain-shot was employed
for bringing down masts and rigging,
thus crippling an enemy ship, and the
same idea has now been applied by a
French inventor to anti-aircraft warfare.

The inventor hopes that by simultaneously
firing from two guns shot joined together
by a wire a projectile that would, in
effect, be a huge knife capable of cutting
any airship in two, would be sent through
the air.

Assuming that the discharge
could be contrived with the mathematical
simultaneity necessary to prevent one of
the shots breaking away from its compa-
nion at the start, the project might be
feasible.

All the same, it must be pointed
out that to be successful it requires far
greater accuracy of shooting than shrap-
nel, which spreads out fan-wise on
bursting, the shower of bullets, thus
covering a big area; it would be some-
thing like shooting with a rifle wild
duck on the wing; only a very small
percentage of hits could be expected.

But how would the linked shot behave
in the air? One does not quite figure
the chain-shot of old carrying straight
for the mark, with chain stretched out
at right angles to the line of flight, and
the shot as far apart as possible. Prob-
ably, they did execution with a relatively
low velocity, one shot striking the target
first, and the other spinning round on the
chain after it and cooling before it cut.

The wired shot of the new invention
might not do this, however. It would be
interesting to know whether the resist-
ance of the air by the wire would be so
great as to pull the shot in towards each
other until they met, then proceeding in
company with the chain stretching out
behind. Even so, of course, they might
be fairly effective; but, as already
remarked, anti-aircraft gunnery rather
plans on a large number of projectiles
covering a large area of sky.

FRANCE'S NATIONAL WEALTH.

HOW OUR ALLIES' FINANCES STAND THE
STRAIN.

A Paris correspondent of a London
paper writes:—
Calculations as to the ability of this
country not only to support the cost of
the war, but to recover quickly from the
enormous outlay it involves, estimate that
even if the war lasts another year yet,
France will not have become indebted
abroad for more than some five milliards
of francs; but even if the foreign debt
reached double that amount it could be
wiped out within a very few years.

During the first year, the expense
abroad worked out at 200 millions per
month, which shows that out of the total
of 1,800 millions which the war costs
France every month, no less than 1,600
millions are being spent at home.

France has some fifty milliards invested
in foreign funds, forty-five milliards of
which are listed on the Paris Bourse.
Fifteen milliards of these have been lent
to Russia, and no anxiety whatever is
felt concerning them. Altogether, there-
fore, France draws some two milliards of
francs annually from abroad in the shape
of interest on investments, while fully
another milliard is derived from profit
accruing from foreign tourists in France.

With regard to capital, there are still
some four and a half milliards of gold in
the Banque de France, and publicly, four
milliards more, among the public. The
country is therefore not without resources,
especially as all that has been borrowed on
special war account up to the present does
not exceed six milliards.

Admitting that one way or another the
war finishes by costing the Republic some
thirty milliards, the national wealth of the
country will be but little affected seeing
that it is estimated to amount to 170 mil-
liards in negotiable investments alone,
without taking into account the milliards
locked up in house property and landed
interests.

THE GIRL AND THE HUN.

GRIM STORY FROM A RUSSIAN VILLAGE.

Fugitives from Kovno, says the Cen-
tral News, give details of a sensational
occurrence at Vilkomir. A German
company, they state, took possession of
it. The men were commanded by a
young lieutenant. Most of the in-
habitants fled on the arrival of the Ger-
mans, but Elena Dovako, a girl of nine-
teen, employed as a teacher at the village
school, remained to nurse her sick mo-
ther.

When the houses were being searched
the lieutenant, struck by the beauty of
the girl, stated that the house in which
she lived should be set apart for the
purposes of the staff. Having removed
her mother to an adjoining cottage, he
put a sentinel over the house and locked
the girl in a room, telling her that he
was her protector.

At five o'clock in the afternoon he
called and informed her that he would
take possession of the premises at night.
The girl, who had concealed a short knife
in her bodice, determined to fight for
liberty, and when the lieutenant arrived
she attacked him with the dagger, which
she thrust into his throat. The man fell
dead. The girl then dressed herself in
his uniform and passed the sentinels in
safety. At the next village she found
some Cossacks, who returned and cap-
tured the German raiders.

REVENTLOW'S SUGGESTION.

CIVILIANS SHOULD EVACUATE LONDON!

A quaint article on London and the Ze-
ppelin raids, written by Count Reventlow
in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, is quoted
by the Rotterdam correspondent of the
Telegraph.

The appointment of Sir Percy Scott to
the charge of the gunnery defences of Lon-
don is proof (says the Count) of the tre-
mendous damage done by our attacks. It
is ridiculous to say that these attacks are
made in order to terrify the population.
London is a fortress. The proper thing
to do, and a military matter, of course, is
for the British Government to give Ad-
miral Scott the status of Fortress Com-
mander of London. They ought to have
done so a year ago. Then, Sir Percy Scott
should order the whole of the civil popula-
tion to evacuate the fortress district of
London. This, of course, would mean the
exodus of some millions of inhabit-
ants.

In any case, the Germans are not to
blame for any results of the fact that the
now frequently attacked fortress of Lon-
don has not evacuated its civil population.
On grounds of humanity, civilisation, and
international law, this is a great neglect
on the part of the Government of Britain.

PLOTS IN SWITZERLAND.

NEARLY 100 "SPY" ARRESTS.

The Federal authorities are much con-
cerned over the facts come to light in con-
nection with the German espionage
association operating in Swiss territory.
A large number of arrests, nearly 100, have
been made.

Smart young women form the majority
of the offenders, having allowed themselves
to be talked over by German agents,
oblivious of the fact that detection and
capture may mean death for them in
France or Russia.

The German tempters always proceed
in the same way. They advertise for
travellers, both male and female, especial-
ly those with a good knowledge of
languages.

They also spread their net for gover-
nesses and even nuns. Likely candi-
dates are engaged forthwith at remunera-
tive rates and kept hanging about some
time previous to being asked whether they
would consent to go abroad.

Little by little, hints are conveyed to
them of what they are expected to do,
although they are usually got out of
Switzerland and taken into the country
that has been assigned to them before the
veil is finally torn asunder, and they are
blindly ordered to act as spies.

BERLIN WEARY.

SPANIARD'S IMPRESSION AFTER 20 DAYS' VISIT.

A letter from a Spaniard who has just
visited Germany is published in the Paris
Temps.

"I had," he said, "ordered from Ger-
many, before the war, electric plant. Hav-
ing no news from the German firm, I went
myself to Berlin, where the firm said it
was in a position to fulfil my order at once,
but on the essential condition that pay-
ment be made in part in 5,000 kilos copper
in sheets, ingots, or even coin. I went to
Holland, where I procured without diffi-
culty the quantity of copper demanded,
but when I attempted to effect transport
of the same to Germany I found the
difficulties and surveillance insurmount-
able."

"Eventually, through the Spanish Em-
bassy, I obtained delivery of my order at
Amsterdam."

"I noticed in Berlin hardly any men
between eighteen and forty-five about.
Living expenses are very high, and many
necessaries scarce or even lacking. Taxi-
cabs are allowed within the boundaries of
the capital only, and all run on solid tyres,
and burn potato spirit, instead of petrol.
The population is certainly tired of the
war, yet accepts all sacrifices with incred-
ible abnegation, and seems hypnotised by
its trust in the Kaiser and the generals."

"The news of the taking of Warsaw
arrived during my stay. Some houses put
out flags, but nowhere I saw signs of the
explosion of enthusiasm mentioned in the
papers. It was even considered that the
mere capture of Warsaw was a military
check, for it was hoped to take a great
portion of the Russian Army in the town.
German officers are seriously concerned, as
a winter campaign in Russia is now felt
to be inevitable."

"I saw troops leaving for the front with-
out a single demonstration of enthusiasm.
Not a handkerchief was waved, not a hand,
as the trains left. Everywhere are sad-
ness and weariness, in spite of the official
'not d'ordre,' confidence in the final vic-
tory. That is my impression from a stay
of twenty days in Berlin."

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY
AND
ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE FUND.

The total of this Fund now amounts to
\$10,700.73.

Since the last list was published, sub-
scriptions have been received from the
following:—

Mr. R. D. Thomas.
Mr. J. D. Lloyd.
Mr. F. H. Thomas.
Mr. C. Thorne.
Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar.
Mr. B. A. Hale.
Mrs. Evan Ormiston.
Mr. E. Howard.
Mr. G. S. Archbutt.

Collected by Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—

Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak and Sons,
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Mr. Lo Chong Shiu.
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Mr. Yung Tsa Ming.
Mr. Yuen Fook Ng.
Mr. Wong Siu Han.
Mr. Leung Hung Tung.
Mr. Chan Chouk King.
Mr. Ip Li Kong.

Per Mr. Ho Fook:—

Mr. Ho Wing.
Mr. Ho Lu.
Po Hing Tai Firm.
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Mr. Li Siu Kom.
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Comptroller, Messrs. W. R. Loxley &
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Mr. Wong Ping Suen.
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Mr. S. W. To.
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Mr. F. A. McIntyre.
Mr. J. W. Bolles.
Mr. Kwok Siu Lan.
Comptroller, French Bank.
Mr. A. F. Arculli.
Mr. N. S. Marshall.
Mr. N. E. Pearce.

Part Proceeds of Performance, Victoria
Messrs. Moxon & Taylor.
Mr. W. Ross.
"A Sympathiser."
Mrs. Kempthorne.
"J. B."
Mrs. Anstruther.

N. J. STABR,
Hon. Treasurer.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1915.

THE SALVATION FUND.

SHANGHAI CONTRIBUTORS
DEMAND REFUND.

The question regarding the Salvation
Fund is at a deadlock, reports the *China
Press*. Threats are reported to have been
sent to the Committee unless contributions
are returned. Some of the contributors
interviewed recently said that they have
been tricked and possibly legal action will
be taken.

According to them, several members of
the Chamber of Commerce, who were pre-
viously influenced by the Government,
started the thing. They promised that,
unless \$50,000,000 was raised the money
would be returned. The fund has not
reached that figure and contributors want
their money back.

They also declare that immediately after
the fund was launched the officials came
in to dominate it by means of levying a sum
for their salaries. Public opinion here
demands that the contributions be re-
turned.

CHILD VICTIMS.

SCENES AT FUNERAL OF AIR RAID MARTYRS.

Two British school children, murdered
in their sleep by order of the Kaiser,
were buried yesterday morning at a recent
London funeral. Because it is war
time their names may not be known, nor
the place of their quiet graves.

They did not, however, go to their
graves forlorn and forgotten. The church
where they attended Sunday by Sunday
was crowded to its doors (says the *Ex-
press*), and the streets surrounding were
lined with those come to pay a last
silent tribute to the dead. From every
window faces looked out in pity, and
the streets were thickly edged with girls
and women, irresistibly drawn to the
scene.

It was silent, reverent crowd, almost
entirely of quite poor people, women
and girls for the most part. The strong
cordon of police in attendance were
hardly needed, save as an informal
guard of honour, supplementing the lit-
tle body of naval cadets who, with reversed
arms, escorted the flower-laden hearses.

LABOUR AND THE WAR.

£475,000 A WEEK IN BONUSES.

Some very interesting figures regard-
ing the effect of the war upon the labour
market and wages are given in the
Board of Trade Labour Gazette.

It is stated that the demand in August
for male labour, both of men and boys,
continued to be greater than the supply,
especially in those trades engaged in
manufacturing war requirements, with
the result that there was very little
unemployment.

War bonuses and increases in rates of
wages taking effect in August amounted
to nearly £55,000 per week, and affected
438,000 workpeople. One of the most
important changes affected coal miners in
South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Over two and a half million work-
people have had bonuses or increases in
rates of wages since the outbreak of war,
amounting to nearly £475,000 per week,
or about 3s. 6d. per head of those affected.

These figures are exclusive of increases
which have been granted to agricultural
labourers, seamen, servants, police, and
Government employees. They also
exclude increased earnings due to over-
time.

109,600 WORKING DAYS LOST.
According to the *Labour Gazette*, the
total number of trade disputes beginning
in August was forty-nine, and the total
number of workpeople involved in all
disputes in progress was 28,870, as com-
pared with 209,361 in the previous month,
and 49,304 in August, 1914.

The estimated total aggregate duration of
all disputes during the month was
109,600 working days, as compared with
1,385,900 in the previous month, and
536,900 in August, 1914.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—Pte. J. G. P. Foulds joined the Corps
on 20th instant, allotted Corps No.
1,921 and posted to Stretcher Bearer
Section.

2.—Sapper W. G. Mooney is granted
leave of absence from 24th October,
1915, to 24th January, 1916.

3.—On and after 25th October, 1915
(Monday) the time for parade at
Belcher's will be as follows:—
Engine drivers: 5.15 p.m.
Electricians: 5.30 p.m.

4.—Parades for Friday, 22nd inst. Nil.
5.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty 22nd to 29th inst.: Civil
Service Company.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Lindsell.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon.

On duty to-night: Scouts Company.
Officer on duty: Capt. Hutchison.
On duty 23rd inst.: Scouts Company.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Wall.
Orderly Sergeant 22nd to 29th inst.:
Corpl. Lowick.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATEROL.

I. CENTRAL.

Saturday, October 23rd:—
8.50 p.m.—Sergeant Eustace (3),
Hooper (3), Potter (3), Wright (3),
Sergeant Chinchon (3), Gibson (3),
Inspector Lammet will visit.

Sunday, October 24th:—
5.50 p.m.—Lindsay (3), Bryan (3),
Martin (3), Reynolds (3), Butterfield
(3), Cartwright (3).
8.50 p.m.—Ormsitt (3), Bowen-Row-
lands (3), Arnold (3), Rosser (3), Wil-
lins (3), White (3).

Friday, October 22nd:—
5.50 p.m.—H. Khan and Y. Mohammad.
8.50 p.m.—M. Salleh and A. Raman.
Inspector Sirdar Khan visits.

Saturday, October 23rd:—
5.50 p.m.—Fatty Deon and S. Juman.
8.50 p.m.—Sheikh Hamid and M.
Abbas. Sergeant Razak visits.

Sunday, October 24th:—
5.50 p.m.—Fatty Dad and S. Bus.
8.50 p.m.—O. Arculli and A. Santra.
Sergeant K. Khan visits.

October 21st-23rd.—As already published.
Sunday, October 24th:—
5.50 p.m.—Sergeant Silva (3), Neves
(3), J. R. Pereira (3).
8.50 p.m.—Mehar Din (3), J. Khan (3),
M. Akbar (3).

JOINED.
Ka Rim Din to No. 1 Company.
Lung Cheung Mao, Woo Pak Wo and Au
Young Leung to No. 3 Company.
Ambulance Corps.
F. C. JENKIN,
D. S. P. (Reserve).

HEROIC SMACKSMAN.

SAVING A BOY FROM PIRATES' QUICKPIPER.

The wife of a naval lieutenant sends the
following extract of a letter from her
husband giving an account of an attack
by two German submarines on a fishing
smack.

"It was my duty to bring ashore to the
submarine crew of a sailing smack,
five men, one seriously wounded in two
places, and a little round-faced, blue-eyed
boy whose indignation at the loss of his
clothes overclouded all other sentiments
and was distinctly humorous."

"Two German submarines suddenly
appeared, bore down on them, and with-
out any warning fired at the smack. They
then ordered the crew into their boat and
bombed the smack. This done, they
turned a quick-firer on the helpless men
in the open boat, wounding one man and
killing the boat-son, which it had to be
hauled out to prevent sinking."

"One of the brave smacksmen pushed
the boy under a thwart and lay on top
of him to protect the little chap, and
probably both their lives were saved by
this prompt action, as a shot passed
through the side of the boat just where
they had been sitting. This was many
miles out in the North Sea, and the
eastways were luckily picked up some
hours afterwards and we'll care for
ashore."

THE ZEPPELIN RAIDS
ON LONDON.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

162 CASUALTIES.

RANDOM MURDER.

The following description of some of the effects of the Zeppelin raid in the London district in the middle of September was drawn up by an impartial observer at the request of the Home Secretary, and is authorized for publication.

While it is absolutely necessary, in the interests of public safety, strictly to maintain the rule that no unauthorized accounts should appear, the real character of these outrages may be better understood by a collection of incidents, each of which has been verified on the spot, and is vouched for by the authorities as accurate.

The Home Secretary takes this opportunity of stating explicitly that the total casualties resulting from these air raids are in all cases correctly stated, and are based on exhaustive inquiry by the police.

In a letter which he addressed to a correspondent some weeks ago, the First Lord of the Admiralty set forth the reasons which prevented his Majesty's Government from disclosing the exact localities in which damage had taken place in the various Zeppelin raids. These reasons remain valid, and there is no intention to depart from the rule which secures that no information can be made available for the enemy, either in regard to the route he has taken, or the places or buildings on which he dropped his bombs. The experience of the raids of last week, combined with the German official reports on them, demonstrate that the commanders of German aircraft are often grossly in error as to their movements, and have no means whatever of estimating the effect of their promiscuous bombardment either materially or morally. In every case where damage has been caused it is private property that has suffered, and in most cases this private property has been of the small residential kind. Almost all the unfortunate people who have been killed have not only been non-combatants, but non-combatants of a kind which it has been hitherto the honourable practice of civilized warfare to exempt from attack, that is to say, women and children, small shopkeepers, and working men, the sacrifice of whose lives can effect no military purpose whatever, either morally or materially.

FOLLY AND FUTILITY.

The folly and futility of the raids which took place last week can be well imagined when it is remembered that the London district, which may be taken for convenience as the area administered by the Metropolitan Police, is just short of 700 square miles in area. It is by hastily dropping at random in the dark certain explosive and incendiary material somewhere on this enormous surface that the enemy professed to be accomplishing some important military purpose. In point of fact no public institution of any kind was hit, nor any power station, nor arsenal. No damage was done which affects the use of any building connected with the war. It is true that two hospitals narrowly escaped damage, but it is only fair to say on behalf of the officers of an army which has done its best to destroy the cathedrals of Belgium and France that up to the present they have only succeeded in hitting one church. So far as the moral effect of the raid was concerned, it is to be feared that from the standpoint of Berlin it was a complete failure. If Count Zeppelin himself accompanied the raiding aircraft (as has been reported from Holland) he will be disappointed to learn that only a minority of the great population of London was aware of the presence of his airship at all, and that amongst those who heard the guns fire or saw the Zeppelin the feelings everywhere aroused were of interest and curiosity rather than of fear.

INCIDENTS CONTRASTED.

That London and its suburbs as a community faces calmly the murderous efforts of the raiders is in no way a mitigation of the callous and purposeless brutality of their action, or of the tragedies which have followed. Here are a few pictures of the effects accomplished by the officers and crew of the last airship which visited the London district.

I.—Somewhere in the area of London you can go to the corner of a little street; this one has a public-house at the corner. Outside it on Wednesday evening last week after the place was closed a man and a woman were talking. The woman went off to buy some supper at a neighbouring shop; the man stood there to wait for her, and while he was waiting there fell at his feet the first of the explosive bombs. It killed the man outright; it blew pieces of paving-stone on to the surrounding roofs, it blew in the front of the public-house, reducing the stock to a mere mass of broken glass, over which still floats an indefinable odour of assorted forms of alcohol; it took off the top of a grand piano on the floor above, twisted the iron bedstead, injured a woman who was sleeping there and reduced what had been the carefully kept living rooms of a small family to a mass of soot and dust and plaster and broken glass. In what conceivable respect did it contribute to the progress of the war?

II.—In another part of the area over which the airship passed, there is a big block of workmen's dwellings—places where men live who are away at their trades all day and often all night, and which day and night are crowded with children. A bomb dropped on the roof of one of these, and right under the roof was a little flat in which four children had been put to sleep. Two of them after being put to bed had got up surreptitiously to make tea in an adjoining room; you can see the bed that they left now, a mass of blackened and charred sheets with the mattress torn to pieces. They escaped by a miracle, but in the small bed-room next door to them the other two children were killed in an instant. These buildings are strong, and the bomb did not penetrate far; you would hardly notice the damage to the roof if you pass it in the street. That was all that was

happening when the captain of the German aircraft professed to think he was visiting the docks and, vitally, damaging the Port of London.

III.—In another place a bomb dropped through the roof of a stable yard; it was an incendiary bomb, and it set on fire a motor-car on which it fell. The stableman and his wife, in spite of the fire, which was immediately serious, set out to rescue the 11 horses which were in the stable behind the fire, and they were carefully taken out one by one and set loose in the street. A dog was on the floor above the fire, and whilst the stableman's wife was bringing it down she was blown off her feet on the stairs by the blast of explosive bomb which fell in a neighbouring courtyard. The only casualty in this case was a bantam cock.

FOUR CHILDREN KILLED.

IV.—In such a case as the last the futility of the enemy's attack was merely ridiculous; in others it was tragic. Somewhere in the vast area of London's suburbs there is a little block of houses standing almost by itself and divided up into small flats. On the ground-floor there was a sleeping a widow, her daughter, aged 18, and a young man whom they kept as a lodger. On the first floor was a family with three children, two of them girls; and on the second floor a working man and his wife with five children, four of them girls and one a boy. The bomb dropped squarely on the roof of the house. As the labourer and his wife who were on the second floor described it, the whole partition wall beside their bed gave way and disappeared; the man pushed his wife out into the centre of the room, and went off to find his children. Two of them, who slept in the room under the spot where the bomb fell, had vanished with room, bed and everything, and their bodies were found two days later under the debris of the house. Of the others, the boy, aged eight, ran for safety to the staircase which was blown away, and in the dark fell down into the hole where his sister's bodies were buried in the ruins. Of the first-floor inhabitants two were missing altogether. Of the ground floor, where apparently the worst effect of the explosion took place, it is sufficient to say that part of the body of the man who occupied it was found 150 yards away.

V.—A bomb dropped in the street blew in the front of a shop, but spent the main force of its explosion on a passing motor omnibus. There were 20 people on board, including the driver and conductor. Nine of them were killed and 11 injured, amongst the injured being the driver, who had both his legs blown off, and died shortly afterwards in hospital.

These incidents alone account for nearly half the deaths which have been caused. They will suffice to show what is the real measure and nature of the success which has attended the enemy's attack on the London area.

In human life and limb the net results of the week's raids in the London district were 38 killed or died of wounds and 124 injured.

It ought not to be omitted from mention the two policemen and one Army Service Corps man appeared amongst the casualties; otherwise no person in uniform was either killed or injured.

LORD ROBERTS'S LAST VISIT
TO FRANCE.FRENCH CRITIC ON THE NEW
BRITISH ARMIES.

The Temps has been publishing a series of articles entitled "The British Army on the Continent," written by M. René Puaux, with the approbation of the French General Staff.

The writer in the third article dwells upon the visit of Lord Roberts to France, and his meeting with General Foch. The famous chiefs were old friends. General Foch received the old Field-Marshal in the municipal offices where he had passed so many exciting hours during the Battle of the Yser, looking at the clock and awaiting the ring of the telephone. Lord Roberts was keenly interested in the explanations of the latest manoeuvres and in the sketches of the captain. "What a curious battle," he said, observing the seeming confusion in the deployment of the Franco-British troops. Turning to the Staff officers who were present, he said, "You have a great General." He was smiling, his keen eyes radiated the joy of victory. The British Army of which he had been chief had done what he expected of it. The Marne and the Yser had saved the old world and saved England. The death of Lord Roberts on the day of the last vain attack of the Germans on the Yser would remain one of the most touching incidents of this war.

Having spoken of the offensives in the Arras sector, at Festubert, and Hooge, the writer continues:—

The present war of positions in no way signifies the suspension of fighting. It is a war of exhaustion. It is in continually thinning the ranks of our adversary, compelling him to make good his losses by men whose value is progressively inferior, that his power of resistance will be diminished. In this respect the position of the British Army compared with that of the enemy is particularly favourable. While Germany calls upon young and old classes, England draws the contingents which she is sending on the Continent from the most robust of her population. She is throwing into battle to-day men from 21 to 30 years of age who have both the physical qualities of their age and the moral qualities of volunteers.

These are men of Kitchener's new division, which, since the end of last winter, have been continually arriving in the north of France. I have been living amongst these troops for some months past; they are remarkable in vigour, training, and discipline.

In conclusion, the writer pays a high tribute to the Territorial Army, which during the grave hours of the Battle of Flanders responded so nobly to the call the Government made upon it.

ENCOURAGING RUBBER
DIVIDENDS.

A London paper observes:—There are signs of improvement in the Rubber share market, a contributory factor being the latest batch of dividends. In the case of the Linggi distribution, a second interim of 15 per cent. has been declared, making, with the dividend paid in August, 30 per cent. to date. Last year the first interim of 15 per cent. was paid in October. Bangkok (Siam) has announced a final dividend of 7½ per cent., making 12½ per cent. for the year. At the same time £5,000 is placed to reserve, and the sum of £2,524 is carried forward. For the preceding twelve months the total distribution was 7½ per cent., £5,000 was added to the reserve as now, and £4,137 was placed forward. Another satisfactory dividend is that to be paid by the Sangei Salak Company, for the interim distribution has been raised from 8 to 10 per cent. The Pataling Rubber Estates syndicate announces a second interim dividend of 20 per cent. actual, for the year ended December 31st last, which is the same rate as the declaration of a year ago. The directors of the Golden Hope Rubber Estates repeat the payment of 5 per cent. as an interim dividend. The Eow Seng Company declares an interim of 10 per cent., and the Tenom (Borneo) Rubber Company, in announcing an interim distribution of 7½ per cent., is paying at the same rate as twelve months ago. This is the record of the latest rubber results, and with such a list it is not surprising that the share market should show signs of improvement.

A CURZON EMENDATION.

CORRECTING AN AMBASSADOR'S
GRAMMAR.

It is rather odd that while many newspapers have recalled, in connection with the late Sir Claude Macdonald, the joke of the Curzon emendation of a China despatch seventeen years ago, nobody, writes the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, seems to have remembered the second half of the story. The British Ambassador in Peking, addressing the Yamen as to the control of the Yangtse, wrote as follows:—

Your Highness and your Excellencies have more than once intimated to me that the Chinese Government were aware of the great importance that has always been attached by Great Britain to the retention of the Chinese possession of the Yangtse region, now entirely hers.

When this came before Mr. George Nathaniel Curzon, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Salisbury's Government, he scribbled a note in the margin thus:—

Strictly speaking this is not grammar. "China" has not been mentioned, only "Chinese possession," and "the Chinese Government," neither of which are of the feminine gender. "Hers" can only refer, according to the ordinary rules of grammar, to Great Britain. However, I suppose we must not be pedantic, but must leave Sir C. Macdonald and the Yamen to use bad grammar if they prefer.

A great shout of laughter went up in July, 1898, when it was discovered that the printer had inserted Mr. Curzon's annotation as the concluding part of the paragraph in the despatch, and a noisier shout still when the newspapers pointed out that the omniscient Under-Secretary had, in correcting the Ambassador's grammar, tumbled into his own pit by writing "neither of which are of the feminine gender." But, they added gleefully, "we must not be pedantic, but leave the divinities of the Foreign Office to use bad grammar if they prefer."

THE STRANDED P. & O.
"NUBIA."SYNDICATE HOPE TO REFLOAT
HER.

Lying opposite the mouth of the Kelani river, with her starboard deck almost flush with the water, and seaweed forming a fresh coat over those parts constantly washed by the waves, the P. and O. Nubia evokes pity, says the Times of Ceylon.

While the Syndicate, which has bought up the cargo, is carrying on its operations, the Nubia, which has purchased the Nubia and her fittings have not been idle. Already a large quantity of light articles has been brought ashore and work of this nature will continue until the cargo Syndicate have completed their operations. Mr. Clifford Lake is rendering the Syndicate assistance, and two spare propeller blades were sent ashore.

Mr. C. W. Louis Perera, manager and proprietor of the Oriental Boat Company, who forms one of the Syndicate, is very hopeful of being able to refloat the vessel, not as a whole, but in two parts. A close inspection of the Nubia shows her to have split up in the middle on the land side; but divers, who have been at pains to investigate the extent of the damage, declare that the split does not extend right down to the keel but ends at the third plate from the bottom. Under these circumstances, Mr. Perera, who has consulted various ship's captains, thinks the most feasible thing to do will be to build two bulk heads, divide the vessel in two, pump out as much water as possible, and then float the two parts into deep water, eventually bringing them into the harbour. He is quite confident that this scheme will be fruitful, and in the meantime hopes that bad weather will not interfere with the working of his scheme.

The bad odour emanating from the Nubia has abated somewhat, and it is possible to move about in certain portions of the ship with no discomfort from this cause. It is only towards the middle of the ship that the smell is offensive.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, October 13th.

THE TENTH.

The anniversary of the Revolution fell on Sunday, and it was rather significant that the heavens were tearful. The celebration may be the last under republican associations, but there is no reason why the event should not be commemorated under another régime, for it was the movement against the Manchus which has opened up a new vista to the Chinese and made possible all kinds of reforms not yet contemplated. At one time the tenth of October was anticipated with unusual interest, as it was understood that something would happen on that date which would have an important bearing on the future. That anticipation, which may have been well founded, was dispelled by the President when he cancelled the review of the troops arranged for that date. Consequently Sunday and Monday passed without event. Five-barred flags were conspicuous, the usual rich floral decorations fronting Government and official buildings were much in evidence, but apart from that there was nothing to indicate the red-letter day. The startling and picturesque events which have been looked for are still to come. Certainly Peking was very dull and drab on Sunday.

THE MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT.

As I prognosticated in my last letter, the State Council passed the Citizens' Representative Convention Bill and forwarded it to the President, who promulgated a mandate giving it the sanction of law two days later. The elections will consequently take place in about three weeks' time, and the final results will be made known about November 15th. Not even the most rabid republican, however much he disapproves of Monarchy in principle, can object to the course to be followed, inasmuch as the Republicans could not trust the people further than has been done by the administration in inviting them, or the portion of them that count, to express an opinion of the issue—Republic or Monarchy? Should the Monarchy be established with this public sanction, there can be no question that it would be much stronger than any form of government that could be set up by any political coup d'état.

BRITISH PEKING VOLUNTEERS.

A small section of the Peking Volunteers was able to take advantage of the Legation Guards' encampment at Huang Tsun and spend a week-end under canvas, under real military conditions. The feature of the experience was trench digging, and blistered hands prove that many were not accustomed to wielding the shovel. One high-toned individual was particularly unfortunate. The scene of his operation happened to include a particularly odorous spot, and he promptly made appeal to the Sergeant-Major, who, however, was unsympathetic and declared that they were under war conditions, and consequently there was no help for the volunteer, who had to dig as though he had no nose.

SALT REVENUE.

Those who have faith in the future of China and believe that the country will emerge from its greater difficulties in course of time are justified in their confidence by the surprising results achieved by the Salt Administration. Last year the Salt Revenue amounted to sixty million taels, roughly four millions more than the gross receipts of the Maritime Customs, but this year the results are likely to be even better. The yield up to the end of September last is already six millions ahead of the same period for last year, and there is every reason to believe that this increase will continue during the remainder of the year. Collections are being made more thoroughly, and there is less opportunity for differences between amounts collected and amounts forwarded. The assistance from this source of Revenue is particularly welcome to the Government at the present time, when money is so urgently needed to carry on the administration, and I understand that other two million taels will be handed over to the Government in the course of a week or two, when Sir Richard Duna returns from his tour of inspection in Mongolia.

IMPENDING CHANGES.

Already there are discussions regarding the flag for the Empire of China, as, of course, it would not be proper to display republican emblems when the monarchy is inaugurated. By and by we may expect to hear that the Bureau of Rites has deliberated upon the new ceremonial to be followed, and then we shall have a new issue of stamps. The coinage is not so susceptible of change, as the new dollars already bear the effigy of Yuan Shih-kai.

INTIMATIONS

LINCOLN,
BENNETT & CO.

HATTERS

TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING

AND TO THE ROYAL FAMILY AND SOVEREIGNS AND COURTS
OF EUROPE.THE NEW SEASON'S STYLES IN
GENTLEMEN'S
FELT AND STRAW HATS

NOW SHOWING:

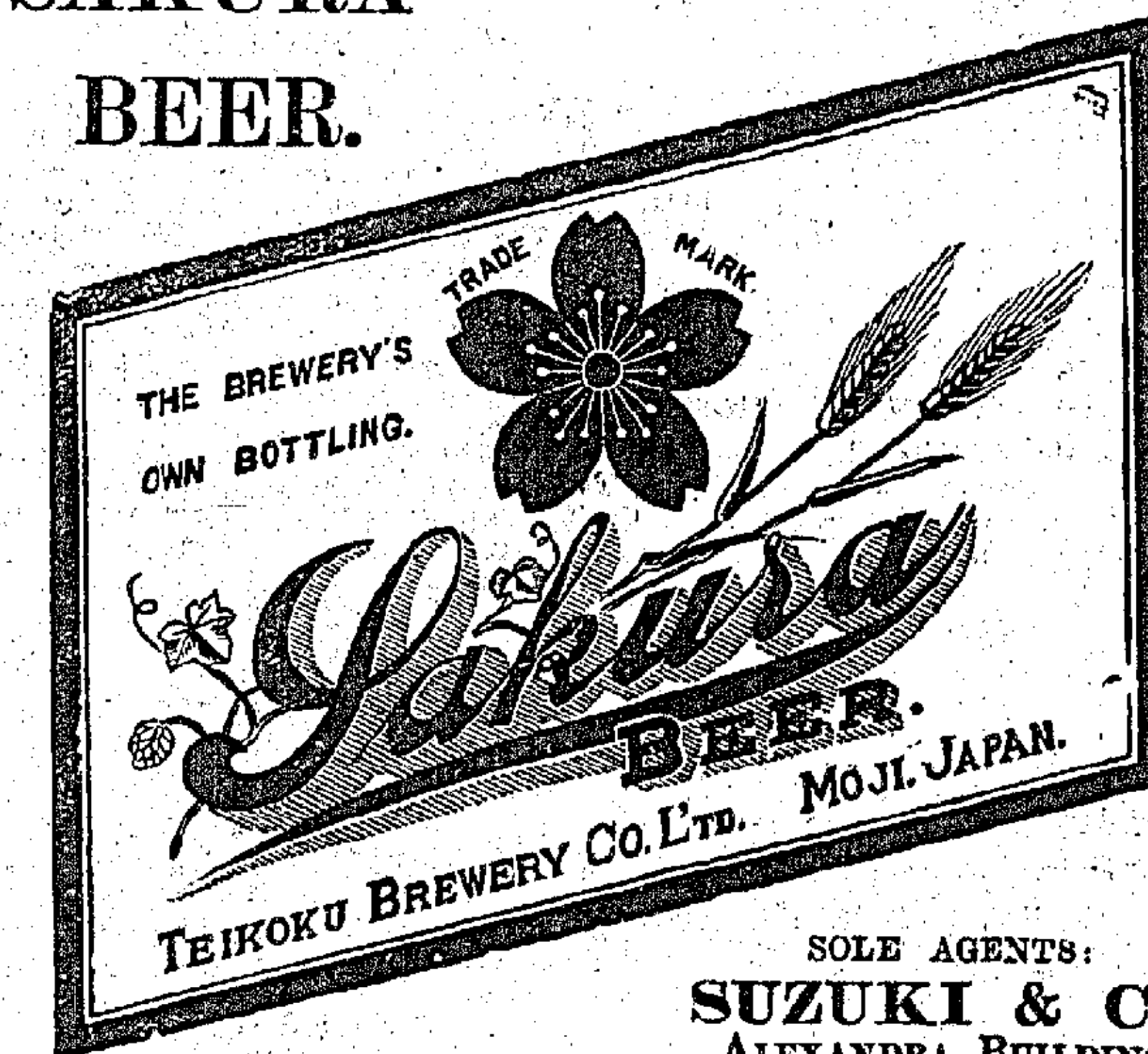
SOFT FELTS
IN ALL COLOURSSTRAW HATS
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\$6.50 TO \$8.50 EACH. \$3.50 TO \$4.50 EACH.

ALL OUR FELT HATS ARE FITTED WITH SWEAT-PROOF BANDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

SAKURA
BEER.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

SOLE AGENTS:
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ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
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[855]

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GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 A.M. on the 22nd October, 1915.

The Tenders to state the total amount in Pounds Sterling. No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS for GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons Tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45, and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an Incorporated Trading Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

J. O'HARA, Colonel, A.P.D.,
Treasury Chest Officer,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 21st October, 1915. [1084]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

FOUR-SOMES COMPETITION will be held over the Fan Ling Course for a Prize kindly presented by H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

CONDITIONS.

Members with Handicaps of less than 7 to be drawn by lot with Members with Handicaps of 14 or more.

Members with Handicaps of 7 to 12 inclusive to be drawn with Members with Handicaps of 13 to 17 inclusive.

Competition to be under Club Handicaps. Intending Competitors are requested to enter their names on the boards in the Happy Valley or Fan Ling Club Houses, or to send same in writing to the Acting Hon. Secretary, care of Messrs. BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

Entries will close on FRIDAY, 21st inst.

CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Competition for the above will be held over the Fan Ling Course, commencing on SUNDAY, the 31st inst.

Limited to Handicaps of 6 and under.

Intending Competitors are requested to enter their names on the board in the Club House at Happy Valley before WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst.

T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1082]

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

SALE OF WORK.
IN AID OF
LOCAL CHARITIES FOR CHILDREN.
THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND,
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR
BELGIAN RELIEF,

and
THE CHILDREN IN M. C. L. HOMES
whose fathers have been killed in action,
to be held in the
GROUNDS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE

(by kind permission of His Excellency
THE GOVERNOR),
ON SATURDAY, 30th OCTOBER,
from 2 to 6 p.m.

Prices of Admission: Adults 30 Cts.
Children 10 "

All Members and Associates free.

Come to see the "MERRIE NUMMERS,"
5.30 p.m. Tickets 5s.

TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES, ICES
SWEETS, TEA, BRAN TUB,
CHRISTMAS TREE.

No CHITS TAKEN.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1915. [1071]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, the 29th October, 1915, at 3.15 p.m.

BUSINESS:—As set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 15th October, 1915. [1086]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 30th October, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEKE, Charter Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [1085]

WANTED.

A FOUR or FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE on Higher Level, Unfurnished, from beginning November. Moderate rent.

Apply—
P. O. Box 45.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1915. [1097]

TO LET.

From 1st March
GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply—
A. B. AYASIA,
Care of E. PABANT,
No. 1, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [844]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL—EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL", No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

Apply—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

NO. 5, LYBEMOON VILLAS, Nos. 1 and 3, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION,
Hongkong, 20th September, 1915. [983]

TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months from 1st November, FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.

Apply Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [884]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, 3, Mountain View, H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Buildings.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [1046]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.

Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1915. [46]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED and THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [858]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order. Terms Court and Garden.

Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [878]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings, HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES at 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Cameway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanohai.

GODOWNS, at New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

NO. 2, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road, Kowloon.

"GLENSHIEL", No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

"LEWKNOR," No. 126, THE PEAK.

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

"HILLSIDE," No. 110, THE PEAK, 5 Rooms Furnished, from 1st November, 1915.

ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.

NO. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS 6 ROOMS each, from 1st November.

NO. 3, "THE ALBANY" ROOMS, in Duddell Street.

"ROSEBATH," 2, Bank Rd., Kowloon.

NO. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8, B rows Street, Wanohai.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

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"MERION," No. 6, Tan PRAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).

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NO. 59, TAN PRAK 6 CAMERON VILLAS Apply to—
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3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 15th October, 1915. [43]

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If your hair is brittle,

If it lacks life and gloss,

If there is dandruff or it is

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RESORCIN HAIR

WASH

will restore it to a healthy state

by invigorating the scalp and

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[13]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 22ND, 1915.

THE VICTORIAN AGE IN LITERATURE.

IN Mr. G. K. CHESTERTON what may be conveniently called the New Criticism finds its ablest exponent. He has, more or less, definite views to state, an incisive style, and a considerable originality of expression—the last pushed to an extreme which occasionally causes the sacrifice of truth. Nevertheless, after realising and acknowledging all the brilliance of the author of *The Victorian Age in Literature*, there remains with the reader a deep suspicion that Mr. CHESTERTON's point of view is all wrong; that it is his own peculiar point of view and will receive no endorsement from posterity. The great critic is he who can distinguish the permanent from the impermanent; who can point out those qualities in a work of art which will impress all time, and show exactly where the artist has triumphed over the present to make sure of the future. But the critic, to be able to do this, must be able to distinguish between what appeals to his own directions and what is above all, or includes all, directions. If the critic holds strict views on the relations of the sexes, he must not allow them to interfere with his estimate of the poetry of Burns or Shelley; if he is of orthodox religious views, he must not allow his orthodoxy to interfere with his estimate of the art of Thomas Hardy; if his political opinions are of the Conservative type, he must not allow them to interfere with his estimate of the genius of Macaulay or Mill. Now this is exactly what Mr. CHESTERTON does allow his directions to do throughout his estimate of the great writers of the Victorian Era. There can be no doubt of this because the editors of the series to which Mr. CHESTERTON's work is contributed go out of their way to apologise for him, by stating that the book is "a free and personal statement

of views and impressions" and is not put forward as an authoritative history of Victorian literature. Of course, every critic must to a certain extent express his personal views, but it is not expected of him that he shall go out of his way to emphasise the points where his personal opinions clash with those of the author he is criticising, and pass lightly over all the points into which the personal element does not enter. To put the matter plainly, Mr. CHESTERTON's egotism overshadows the whole book. He puts the Victorian writers on the head with the air of one who should say "You didn't do so badly, my little fellow," and he nods his head sapiently while he reflects how much better they would have all done if they had had the benefit of the genius, the views and the style of G. K. CHESTERTON. Further, all these poor Victorian writers had the fault of not living in our enlightened times: the gods after which they were running were all false gods. This is the general impression conveyed on reading the book; yet it must be confessed that occasionally Mr. CHESTERTON seems to regret the passing of the Victorian Era, even with all its mistakes, and is not in entire accord with the changes that have taken place since. It may be suspected that the only era he would really welcome would be a Chestertonian one.

Let us now turn to some of Mr. CHESTERTON's estimates of the great Victorian writers, noting by the way how often truth is sacrificed for the sake of brilliance. He describes THACKERAY's style as "carved in slow soft curves," and we feel grateful for the description; but when he adds that Dickens "hacked out his images with a hatchet" we can only feel that the simile breaks down altogether. HARDY is "a sort of village atheist brooding and blaspheming over the village idiot," a description that might go down at a revival meeting, but certainly cannot raise Mr. CHESTERTON's critical fame. After this it is hardly surprising to find *Jane Eyre* described as "one of the best blood-and-thunder detective stories in the world," though we feel that Mr. CHESTERTON's memory is not so good as it should be when, a few pages further on, we find WILKIE COLLINS's *Moonstone* described as "probably the best detective tale in the world." Admirers of EMILY BRONTË may wince to be told that "Heathcliffe fails as a man as catastrophically as he succeeds as a demon," while ROSSSETTI lovers will hardly appreciate the suggestion that the poet's refrains would have sounded better as jolly choruses, such as "Tally Ho!" or "Toccal-dorral." Here we have a touch of Mr. CHESTERTON as the buffoon. MALTRUS described as "a thing"; SPENCER as holding a "vastly exaggerated place as a philosopher"; RUSKIN as desiring to take the art treasures of Europe "to a really careful museum situated dangerously near Clapham"; and MILL "exhibiting the wheels of his iron universe rather reluctantly, like a gentleman in trade showing ladies over his factory," are some other of Mr. CHESTERTON's gems. They are very cleverly cut, and will afford amusement for an idle hour; but this does not obscure the fact that they are paste. The gist of the matter seems to be that Mr. CHESTERTON suffers from the complaint which overtakes us all at times,—that of imagining, not that we have fallen, but that others have declined. Self-complacency is no doubt a consoling frame of mind, but it would be occasionally advisable to remember the fable of the tadpoles, who agreed that a frog was the ugliest thing in creation,—till they themselves became frogs. Mr. CHESTERTON thinks the Victorians were all mistaken,—mistaken in their search for truth, in their freedom of outlook, and in their revolts against authority whether in religion or in politics; and he claims that a lesson should be drawn from these mistakes. NEWMAN (probably by reason of his conversion to Roman Catholicism), CARLYLE and DICKENS he regards as the three great teachers of the Victorian Era who tried to remedy these mistakes, though he has to acknowledge that their philosophical principles are mainly negative and not positive; that CARLYLE's injunction to "tell the truth" implies that telling the truth is as easy as shelling peas; that DICKENS's plans of reform were startlingly petty and parochial; and that NEWMAN had no sympathies outside his religion. After this a natural doubt arises as to whether the Victorians did make any mistakes at all—whether the mistakes do not lie on the side of those following them, the greatest of all being to imagine that we are at last on the right road for which the Victorians so often sought in vain.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 5 p.m.

Mr. James Murray, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, son of the late Rev. W. Hill Murray, of Peking, has left for "the front."

Owing to the rain yesterday the Fête and Concert in the Public Gardens was postponed until Wednesday, October 27th. All arrangements will stand for that date.

The Secretary of the Church Missionary Society begs to acknowledge with thanks the sum of \$81.50 from St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, for the C.M.S. Hospital at Pakhoi.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks a donation of \$15 from the Students, St. John's Hall, to the funds of the Hospitals.

We are asked by Mr. Stubb, the Hon. Treasurer, to intimate that the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Fund, instead of being closed yesterday, as originally arranged, will be kept open until the 28th inst.

The Peking papers have been authoritatively informed that there is no truth in the report which a Japanese correspondent in the Capital has cabled to his paper regarding an alleged loan of \$50,000,000 said to be under negotiation between the Chinese Government and a group of American capitalists. The correspondent added that the security offered was the surplus revenues of the Salt Gabelle.

At the Magistrate's yesterday the comrade of the *Lanang* was charged with being in possession of a Browning pistol and 88 rounds of ammunition. Mr. Goldring, who defended, put forward the plea that the pistol, etc., was given into the safe-keeping of the comrade by the Chief Officer who had gone home on leave. The revolver, as was very evident, had not been used. His worship held that the comrade should have taken out a licence as there might be thousands of revolvers in the Colony under such circumstances. A conviction was recorded but no penalty was imposed, and the pistol and ammunition were ordered to be confiscated. Mr. Goldring said he would apply to the Captain Superintendent of Police to hold the arms until the return of the Chief Officer.

SATURDAY'S CRICKET.

HONGKONG "B" v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the Hongkong "B" team in the above match on the Club Ground to-morrow (Saturday), play commencing at 2.15 p.m.:—T. E. Pearce (Captain), G. E. Aubrey, F. H. Baker, C. J. Hewitt, S. S. Moore, H. E. Muriel, E. B. Reed, F. Syme-Thomson, H. H. Taylor, R. P. Thursfield, and A. Whitmarsh.

The following players will represent the University:—Ng Sze Kwong (Captain), G. E. Marley, Brayshaw, Wei Wing Lok, Ho Wing Kin, Redmond, O. G. Anderson, J. D. Wright, Chan Wing To, W. Hall, Yung Hin Lun.

HONGKONG v. K.C.C.

At Kowloon to-morrow afternoon, the following will represent H.K.C.C. "A":—R. Hancock (Captain), N. J. Austin, R. A. Brand, F. W. Cary, C. W. Bewick, C. A. Hooper, P. S. Leigh-Bennett, A. C. Leith, M. M. Maas, E. J. R. Mitchell, and G. R. Sayer.

K.C.C.—Dr. Forsyth, Lt.-Col. Watson, A. A. Claxton, W. Kay, J. Stalker, W. L. Weaver, A. R. F. Raven, H. Over, W. T. Elson, A. Hamilton, and C. Mycock.

KOWLOON v. CIVIL SERVICE.

At Happy Valley, 2.15 p.m., the following will represent Kowloon:—J. P. Robinson, J. V. Broga, F. Sutton, K. McLennan, E. J. Edwards, J. C. Fletcher, A. W. E. Davidson, A. G. Pile, A. E. Schulz, L. F. Shroff, and W. F. A. Knapton.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. R.F.

The following will represent the R.F. against the Club on the Club Ground to-morrow (Saturday), at 4.30 p.m.:—Rogers, Coxon and Boff; Brennan, Smith, and Saker; Foster, Townsend, Hopton, White and Pearce. As several members of the R.F. team will have to return to duty immediately after the match, the Clubmen are particularly requested to turn out early, and thus save considerable inconvenience.

THE WANCHAI FIRE CASE
"PAUNCH A PASSPORT TO PARADISE."

Mr. F. C. Jenkin made some amusing remarks in the course of his address for the defence at the Criminal Sessions yesterday in the Wanchai arson charge. "The way in which Mr. Orme has asked you to view the evidence, and to come to the conclusion that my clients are guilty," said counsel, "has struck me as being a very extraordinary one. He has called before you, in spirit only—and I am going to do it in body—that excellent gentleman who stood in the witness-box for the better part of a day and refused to raise his eyes from the ground. I do not know, gentlemen, whether you are accustomed to study demagogues, but I suggest to you that you never saw a man with such a peculiar attitude as Mr. Au. He was either overcome, gentlemen, with the great grief it had given him to give evidence against his friends, or overcome with the very awful position of occupying that box and not telling the truth; it was either one or the other. I shall put it to you without bandying words that that man is a liar from the word go. Mr. Orme says that Mr. Au cannot be a liar because he is fat. Gentlemen, if that is true, then Heaven must be peopled with fat men—(laughter)—a paunch will be a passport to paradise—(laughter)—and I shall be able to congratulate every man I meet who has a girth that he is incapable of crime. And this, remember, will come back upon Mr. Orme's head very many times, for if he is earnest he will have to ask, as 'Crown Prosecutor' for the discharge of every criminal in the dock who has a stomach. (Laughter.) Mr. Au was described by Mr. Orme as a man unconscious of crime or intrigue, and a man incapable of lying awake at night and plotting. It is absurd." Dealing with the facts of the case Mr. Jenkin submitted that the evidence as to what was found on the premises all tended to show that the fire was purely an accidental one.

At another stage Mr. Jenkin referred to the evidence of Mr. H. A. Lammert, who surveyed the building after the fire in the following manner:—"Mr. Lammert stood like the rock of Gibraltar and did not move an inch. He went to examine the shop, and after the fire, which was whetted by the presence of kerosene, had been raging for hours and the building was gutted, he traced a thousand dollars worth of stock. Good luck to him, and all I can say, gentlemen, is, that if Mr. Lammert found \$1,000 worth of stock after a fire of that description, then, gentlemen, his reputation as a surveyor and valuer is a good one, for he must have the eyes of a hawk. I put it to you, gentlemen, that if, after a fire of that description he can find \$1,000 worth of stock on his own estimate, then there must have been a great deal more there, and he did very well in what he did. I would have given him a pat on the back if he had not been in the witness-box." (Laughter.)

The jury were unanimous in returning a verdict of guilty against the first two prisoners, and one of not guilty against the third. The first prisoner was sentenced to five years, the second to three years, both with hard labour, and the third was discharged.

BANISHEES SENTENCED.

The Chief Justice dealt with five cases of returning from banishment at the Criminal Sessions yesterday. Four prisoners, Chan Kiu, Wong Sing, Leung Wing and Tong Fuk, were each sentenced to three years and Lo Yau Nam to fourteen days. With regard to the latter, the Chief Justice expressed the opinion that the man had only once been convicted the Magistrate could easily have dealt with the case summarily. The prisoner appeared to be a very respectable man. The Crown Solicitor concurred.

THE YARN MARKET.

In their latest circular Messrs. Polish-walla & Kowall, cotton and yarn brokers, say:—

Following a series of firm and active markets extending over several weeks, a depressed feeling has pervaded our market and business has dwindled down to very meagre proportions. This labragic state of the market is due partly to the unpleasant feeling engendered by the political situation in Peking, but owing mainly to the over-bought condition of dealers who, as deliveries mature, are obliged to resell contracts at a cut of \$2 to \$4 on last rates. Importers, on the other hand, do not appear keen on making a concession in rates, in view of advices from Bombay pointing to a steady though inactive market. Consequently sales from first hands hardly approach 800 bales registered during the early part of the fortnight. The market closes exceptionally quiet, and it looks as though we are on the eve of a decline. Total sales 800 bales. Unsold and undelivered in the godowns 50,000 bales.

THE WAR.

NEW BRITISH POSITIONS.

A BIG ADVANCE.

SERBIANS GALLANT RESISTANCE.

RUSSIANS ROUT THE ENEMY.

VIGOROUS ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

BRITAIN'S OFFER TO GREECE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NEW BRITISH POSITIONS.

A BIG MOVE FORWARD.

LONDON, October 21st.

Field-Marshal Sir John French, in a despatch, gives the first detailed description of the British positions. He says that the front now leaves the old line 1,200 yards south-west of the southern edge of Auchy-lez and La Basse, and runs through the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt in an easterly direction, 400 yards south of Fosse and 800 yards to the south-western corner of the Quarries. We also hold the south-eastern corner of the Quarries, our trenches running thence south-east parallel to and 400 yards from the south-western edge of the Cité St. Elie, to 500 yards west of the north edge of the Hulluch line. It then runs along the Leas-La Basse road to the Chalk Pit for 1,500 yards, north of Hill 70, and thence south-west to 1,000 yards east of Loos Church, where it trends south-east to the north-west slope of Hill 70. It runs along the western slopes of that Hill, bending south-west to 1,200 yards south of Loos Church, whence it goes due west back to the old line. The chord of the salient we have created in the enemy's line, measured along our old front, is 17,000 yards in length. The depth of the salient at the Chalk Pit is 3,200 yards. Since September 27th, the enemy has reinforced his troops, holding the front we attacked by forty-eight Battalions, including a Division of Guards.

After a heavy bombardment the enemy attacked to-day between the Quarries and Hulluch, but was everywhere repulsed.

LATER.

The enemy's attempt yesterday afternoon was against our front between the Quarries and Hulluch. After a heavy bombardment of our troops hostile infantry attempted to break across the open ground, but were completely stopped by our combined artillery, machine-gun and rifle fire. There were a number of bombing attacks in the neighbourhood of the Hohenzollern redoubt, and at Fosse eight attacks followed each other, but they were all repulsed, and the enemy's losses were very serious.

GERMANY PRESERVING HER OFFICERS.

ATTACKS LED BY NON-COMMS.

LONDON, October 21st.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, describing the recent counter-attack at Loos on the Hohenzollern redoubt, says that it is an interesting fact that the Germans were mostly led by non-commissioned officers, which supports the belief that in case of frontal assaults the officers are under orders to remain in shelters till the objective is carried, the purpose being to prevent wastage of officers.

SUPERIORITY OF FRENCH GUNS.

PARIS, October 20th.

Only artillery activity is reported in to-day's communiqué. The French guns are showing great superiority.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTION.

PARIS, October 21st.
1.30 a.m.

A communiqué states that there has been a particularly violent artillery action in north Arras, in the Loos and Givenchy sectors, and near the Lille road. The concentrated fire of French batteries exploded large enemy ammunition depots. The Germans have opened a new and violent bombardment north of Aisne and east of Rheims.

THE SERBIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REPORTED BULGARIAN SUCCESS.

AND A GERMAN CHECK.

AMSTERDAM, October 20th.

The Germans claim that the Bulgarians made a rapid advance south-west of Egripalanka, captured 2,000 prisoners, and 12 guns, and are advancing towards Kumanovo.

The communiqué shows that the Germans have suffered a check south-eastward of Semendria.

SERBIANS FALLING BACK.

PARIS, October 21st.

The latest news from Nish shows that, despite the most gallant resistance, the Serbians, owing to the enemy's superior artillery, are falling back in the north. A communiqué states that the troops south of Semendria have been obliged to retire in conjunction with the army near Belgrade. Fighting continues in the Vassina valley, on the Bulgarian frontier. Between Vranja and Ristovatz the enemy have command of the railway. In the south our troops occupy the region between the Strazine mountain and eastward of Kumanovo, and the left bank of the Bregalnitz.

DIPLOMATISTS LEAVING NISH.

ATHENS, October 21st.

The Diplomats are leaving Nish for Monastir with the national archives. The National Bank and the Serbian Government at present remain in Nish.

LATER.

The Diplomats have postponed their departure from Nish owing to the interruption of railway communication at Salonika.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY RETREATING IN DISORDER.

PETROGRAD, October 21st.

A communiqué states that fighting continues in the vicinity of Mitau and Dvink. The Russians on the left bank of the Styr have made further hauls of prisoners and machine-guns, and they are in pursuit of the enemy who are retreating in disorder and scattering in the forests. The guns captured include, intact, a battery of four howitzers.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

AMSTERDAM, October 21st.

The Germans claim to have stormed several positions, and to have reached the river Drina, southward of Riga.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

MINING BY THE TURKS.

LONDON, October 21st.

The Commander at the Dardanelles reports that nothing noteworthy has taken place during the past week except mining activity by the Turks. They exploded a mine at Hill 60 beneath their own lines, and much damage was done to their own trenches but not ours. Elsewhere they exploded a mine under our trenches. The garrison had already withdrawn, but five miners were buried. Though lost for three days they dug themselves out and were little the worse for the ordeal.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN'S "WONDERFUL NEW FLEET."

WHICH REGAINED COMMAND OF MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, October 21st.

The wonderful new Fleet which regained the Allies' command of the Mediterranean after enemy submarines had caused the retirement of the battleships, is described by a correspondent at the Dardanelles. It consists of monitors of all shapes and sizes, the largest carrying two fourteen-inch guns throwing three-quarters of a ton of metal a distance of fifteen miles. They are built out ten feet under water on each side, making the hull invulnerable to torpedoes. Subsequently, the old cruisers *Endymion* and *Thetis* arrived, reborn with formidable waist-belts. These played an important rôle in the landing of troops at Suvla Bay, and in the subsequent operations.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

A PROTECTION AGAINST WORLD DOMINATION.

LONDON, October 21st.

Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a message to the Navy League, says:—"Germany aims at world domination, and against world domination the British fleet, from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present, has always been found the surest and most effectual protection."

Mr. Winston Churchill, in his message, says that the British navy has undisputed command of the sea, and every mistake can be retrieved under its sure shield.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE.

ROME, October 21st.

The Italians continue a vigorous offensive in the Tyrol and Trentino region. A communiqué records the storming of Palona Hill, north east of Codine, which is a strong position dominating two valleys where the Austrian trenches were hewn in the rocks; also the capture of the heights north of Cresano, and positions in the Cordevole and Falzarego districts.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"OUR DAY."

LONDON, October 21st.

"Our Day" festival synchronising with Trafalgar Day promises to be one of the most successful of the many flag days. The Trafalgar celebrations will be the most enthusiastic of the year. The King initiates the offerings by giving £5,000 to the British Red Cross Fund, and the Queen and the Prince of Wales each give £300.

RUMOURED CABINET CHANGES.

LONDON, October 20th.

The newspapers anticipate that Sir E. E. Smith will be appointed Attorney-General and that Mr. G. Cave will be appointed Solicitor-General.

A BELATED REPORT.

LONDON, October 20th.

It appears that the report of Pilkington and Sons (published yesterday) is a belated one. The Zeppelin accident occurred last March.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND GREECE.

CYPRUS OFFERED FOR JOINING ENTENTE.

LONDON, October 21st.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces that it is stated on good authority that Great Britain has formally offered to give Cyprus to Greece immediately the latter joins the Entente.

LATER.

The Cyprus report emanates from Athens, according to the *Daily Chronicle*, which understands that the offer has been communicated to Great Britain's allies.

THE SPLENDID LOYALTY OF INDIA.

CONTINUOUS OFFERS OF MEN AND MONEY.

STRIKING PROOFS OF FRIENDSHIP FROM AFGHANISTAN AND TIBET.

LONDON, October 20th.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, replying to a question put by Sir J. Jardine, said a bulky and detailed statement of offers of service in connection with the war made by the ruling Chiefs and important persons and associations in India had been received from the Raj, and copies had been placed in the Library of the House of Commons.

Mr. Chamberlain dwelt on the magnificent gifts of men and money and said it was impossible to enumerate all the offers. Suffice it to say that they demonstrated the firm determination of all classes and creeds to fulfil all the positive duties of citizenship.

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to say that the nobilities and tribes on the borderland were not behind in the spontaneity of their expressions of loyalty. We had had a striking proof of friendship from the Amir of Afghanistan. The Daisi Lama (of Tibet) had offered a thousand soldiers, and his sympathy with the Allies was shown by the fact that he had ordered the hills of Lhasa to be beset with the occasion of General Botha's victories, and directed special prayers to be said for further victories.

It had been impossible for the Government to accept all these many and varied offers of service, but their appreciation of them was no less on that account. The House would agree in seeing in these offers conclusive evidence of the unshaken solidarity of the Princes and peoples of India and the neighbouring countries, without distinction of race or religion, for the defence of the vital principles of the Empire. (Loud cheers.)

Sir J. S. Randles asked if Mr. Chamberlain would consider the desirability of giving the House the opportunity of conveying in a marked and distinguished manner an expression of its appreciation of the action of the Princes and peoples concerned.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he must consult the Prime Minister on the subject, but his personal opinion was that the time had hardly come for this. The House must consider the assistance we were receiving from all parts of the Empire in making this recognition.

FACTORY EXPLOSION IN PARIS.

MANY PERSONS KILLED.

PARIS, October 21st.

A violent explosion occurred at a factory in Rue Tolbiac, situated in the extreme south-east of Paris. Much loss of life has been caused. President Poincaré and the Minister of the Interior have gone to the spot.

LATER.

Forty persons are known to have been killed. Limbs have been found five hundred yards away.

A number of adjacent workmen's dwellings collapsed, and it is feared that many persons are buried in the debris.

COUNCIL OF WAR.

ATTENDED BY FRENCH MINISTERS.

LONDON, October 20th.

There were two Cabinet and two War Council meetings yesterday, one being attended by Mr. Millerand and Cambon.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WHY SIR EDWARD CARSON RESIGNED.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, October 20th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson, explaining the reasons for his resignation, said that he found himself at complete variance with the Cabinet on questions affecting the Near Eastern policy. He felt, therefore, that his presence in the Cabinet was a source of weakness and not of strength.

He emphasised that there had been absolutely no personal disagreement, and no Party questions were involved. Every member of the Cabinet had only one idea, and that was the carrying of the war, at all sacrifices, to a conclusive issue. He acknowledged the great difficulties of co-ordinating our policy with that of our Allies, and also consulting the sentiments of neutrals.

A position, however, had arisen in the Balkans which was necessarily leading to far-reaching results. We had already been committed to operations in Gallipoli from which the new operations in the Balkans could not be divorced. He proceeded:—"The situation, in my opinion, necessitated a clearly defined, well thought out and decisive policy, and finding myself unable to agree in any respect with the Government's policy I felt my presence was no longer useful."

He did not suggest that his views were comparable to those with greater experience and wisdom, but he held them strongly, conscientiously and patriotically. (Cheers.)

REIGN OF TERROR IN BELGIUM.

BELGIAN COUNTESS AND LADY TEACHER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, October 21st.

A telegram from Rotterdam states that there is a reign of terror in Belgium, as Miss Cavell's execution is believed to be only one of many incidents of frightfulness. A German proclamation shows that a Court Martial held on the 10th inst. condemned to death, besides Miss Cavell, four other persons, including a Belgian Countess, a lady teacher, a leading Brussels chemist and an architect. They also sentenced twenty-two persons to terms of imprisonment ranging from fifteen to two years, including Princess Maria de Croy, who was sentenced to ten years.

POPE INTERCEDES WITH THE KAISER.

ROME, October 21st.

The Pope, at the request of the British and Belgian Legations, has interceded with the Kaiser on behalf of the Countess and the teacher, and seven other French and Belgians who have been condemned to be shot.

The Archbishop of Cologne has replied that the Emperor has suspended the executions pending further investigations.

"IN COLD BLOOD."

LONDON, October 20th.

Replying to a question in the House of Lords with reference to the death of Miss Edith Cavell, Lord Lansdowne said he doubted whether anything had shocked the British people more than the manner in which she was—"I suppose I must say 'executed' in cold blood." His lordship admitted that Miss Cavell was liable to punishment, but he believed no civilised country would have refused such a brave and devoted woman mercy. The American and Spanish Ambassadors endeavoured to the last, but vainly, to secure a commutation of the sentence and even the suspension of the execution.

AN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT.

TRAINING FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

LONDON, October 20th.

A Departmental Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Selbourne has recommended, as an experiment that fifty discharged and disabled men from the Army and the Navy be given a course of training in an agricultural college with a view to ultimate employment on the land. The War Office has approved of the scheme and the Treasury will defray the cost.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD DERBY'S RECRUITING SCHEME.

LONDON, October 20th.

Lord Derby, speaking at the Mansion House, said the idea of his scheme was to obtain sufficient recruits for many months to come, and to enable men to be called up as they were wanted. Those eligible for enlistment will be divided into forty-six groups. Unmarried men between the ages of nineteen and forty years inclusive, will be called up according to age, and then the married men. The latter will only join the colours when the list of unmarried men is exhausted, and if every man eligible comes forward, it will be many months before the older and married men will be called up. Indeed, the war might meanwhile be decided. He suggested that the married men join the Army Service Corps or the Medical Department.

SPIES COURT MARTIALED.

ONE SHOT AND ONE IMPRISONED.

LONDON, October 20th.

Two spies have been court martialled and found guilty. One was executed yesterday; the other was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

MR. ASQUITH MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

LONDON, October 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that Mr. Asquith had made excellent progress, and expected to return to the House on Tuesday.

INDIAN ARMY PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, October 21st.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Wedgwood who asked whether the Secretary of State would see that Captains of fifteen years standing in the Indian Army would be promoted to Majors, similarly to Captains of the same standing in the British Army, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that he was given to understand that orders regarding the promotion of a Captain in the British Army apply only to arms where the exigencies of service require such promotion. No such exigency exists in the Indian Army at the present time.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, October 21st.

Colonel F. F. Minchin has been gazetted Military Adviser to the Ministry of Munitions, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General.

INTERESTING SHIPPING PROSECUTION.

PASSENGERS EMBARKING AFTER THE POLICE EXAMINATION.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. Lindell, Capt. J. W. Evans, of the Douglas steamer *Haitian*, was summoned for allowing passengers to come on board his steamer after the police examination had commenced.

Inspector Watt, stating the case for the prosecution, said that on October 19th the *Haitian* was cleared by Detective Loring at 1 p.m. The police had received a report from the company's office to the effect that the ship was to leave at 1 o'clock. After the ship had been cleared, the detective was told by a ship's officer that the vessel would not leave until 2 p.m. The detective again cleared the ship, a number of passengers having come aboard between 1 and 2 p.m. The ship in fact did not leave until 2.30. The detective withdrew his men after clearing the second time and counted the number of persons who went on board after the second search. Forty-one boarded the vessel, and thirty-six left. There was a second summons for reference to the baggage of these people.

Mr. H. W. Looker, for the defence, submitted that before the Captain could be convicted of permitting or knowingly being a party to the offence of going on board without permission, the prosecution must establish that he knew the men came on board without permission. There was no evidence that the Captain did know it. As a matter of fact, in the present case, it appeared that the constable who had authority to give permission was standing on the wharf all the time these people were going on. It was a mystery why he did not immediately arrest them. He would submit that he so gave them permission. If he did not give permission and took no steps to arrest them he seemed to be guilty of clear negligence.

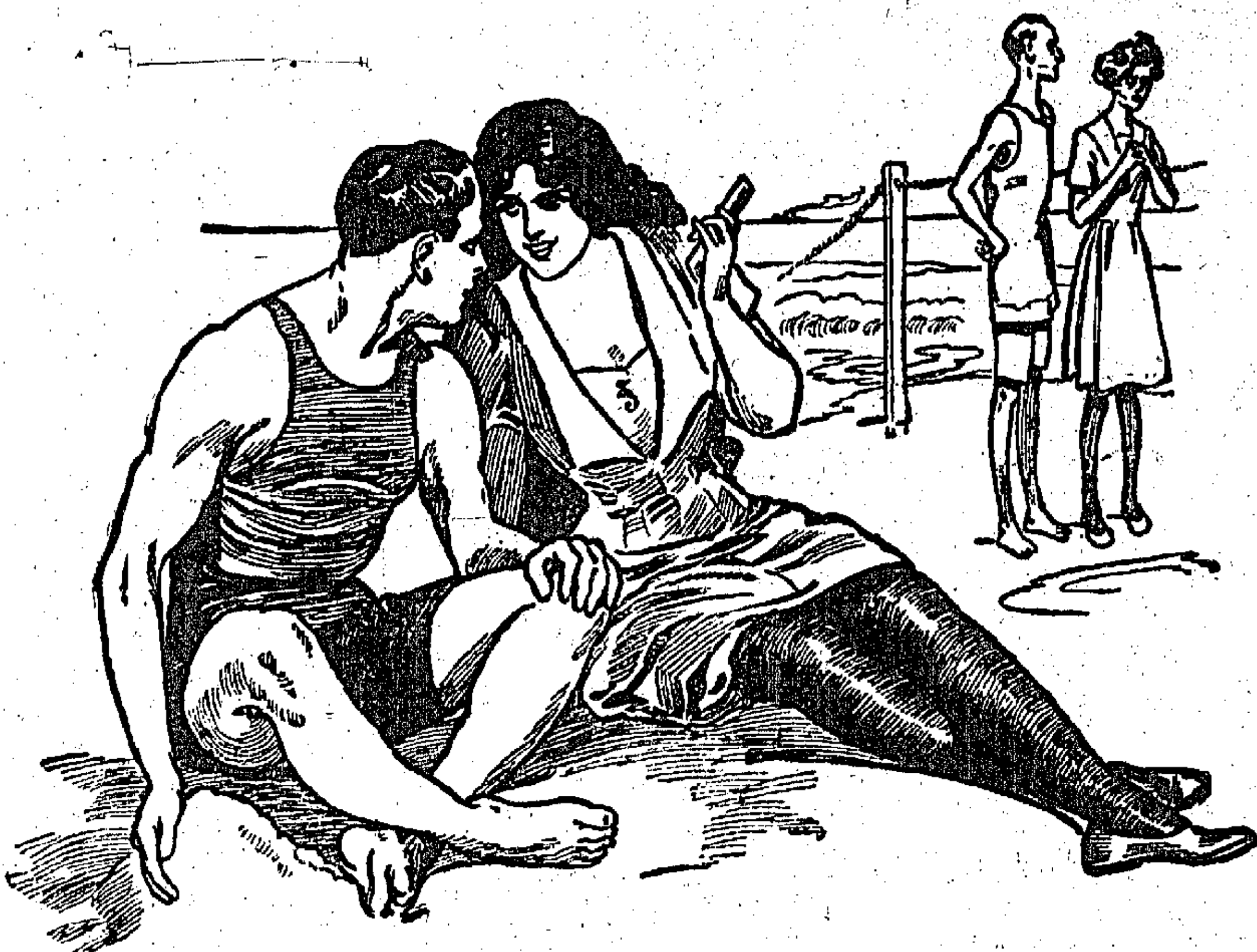
His worship—I think the onus is on you. The natural presumption is that if the Captain is on the ship he is responsible for what happens.

Mr. Looker—There is no natural presumption about a penal Ordinance, nor is there any onus whatever on the respondent in a criminal prosecution to prove anything the prosecution has not proved. As a matter of fact, of course the Captain did not know, but in order to succeed the prosecution must prove their case.

His worship—At present I still think the onus is on you. After all, these are special enactments made for the protection, you might say, of the Empire, and they are much wider.

Mr. Looker submitted that that did not make any difference. In prosecutions under the licensing laws it had been held that there could be no suffering or permitting without knowledge.

The hearing was adjourned.



AN EASY WAY TO GET FAT AND BE STRONG.

This trouble with most thin folks who wish to gain weight is that they insist on drugging their stomach or stuffing it with greasy foods; rubbing on useless "flesh creams," or following some foolish physical culture stunt, while the real cause of thinness goes untouched. You cannot get fat until your digestive tract assimilates the food you eat.

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[709-1]



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UNVARIED FOR OVER
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THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
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Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sole by all Chemists.

DON'T WAIT

until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to disperse it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and as is well known, indigestion, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

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which are the World's finest household remedy for the correction of derangements of the stomach, liver, or kidneys. Slight headaches, loss of appetite, a nasty taste in the mouth and other little symptoms of that sort are indications of digestive disorder, and may be regarded as Nature's warning of worse troubles to follow if the cause of the present ailment be not speedily removed. Don't wait until to-morrow but take Beecham's Pills

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 10.40 a.m.—With few exceptions, pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all stations. The anti-cyclonic pressure remains relatively low over the China Sea, and moderate to fresh monsoon will prevail over the northern portion.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.14 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

DISTRICT: FORECAST
Hongkong & Neighbourhood: (E. winds, fresh; cloudy, drizzling rain.
Formosa Channel: (N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook: (The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan: (The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

21ST OCTOBER A.M.

Station	Hour	Latitude of Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Winds Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	7 a.	43.02N	58.0	—	NNW	4	—
Nemuro	6 a.	43.02N	58.0	—	N	—	—
Maikado	6 a.	43.02N	58.0	—	N	—	—
Koshi	6 a.	43.02N	58.0	—	NW	—	—
Nagasaki	6 a.	32.11N	58.0	—	N	—	—
Kagoshima	6 a.	30.14N	58.0	—	W	—	—
Oshima	6 a.	30.03N	58.0	—	S	—	—
Naha	6 a.	30.03N	58.0	—	NE	—	—
Ishijima	6 a.	30.01N	58.0	—	ENE	—	—
Sonin Is.	6 a.	30.01N	58.0	—	ENE	—	—
Choshi	6 a.	35.04N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Wakkanai	6 a.	39.24N	54.0	—	N	—	—
Hankow	6 a.	30.55N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	6 a.	31.14N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Amoy	6 a.	24.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Swatow	6 a.	23.57N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	6 a.	25.27N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Peking	6 a.	39.90N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Harbin	6 a.	45.75N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Manchuria	6 a.	41.00N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
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Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
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Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
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Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
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Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
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Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
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Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
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Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	35.44N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	34.60N	58.0	—	—	—	—
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Osaka	6 a.	34.40N	58.0	—	—	—	—
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